The People's Korea

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# DPRK Goes into Nationwide Mourning for Leonid Brezhnev; Condolences Wired to Moscow

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Nov. 15 went into a national mourning for the late Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who passed away on Nov. 10 from a sudden illness.

President Kim Il Sung, concurrently General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, wired on Nov. 12 a message of condolence to the Central Committee of the Soviet Party and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In his message, President Kim Il Sung called the deceased Soviet leader "a fine son of the Soviet people" who dedicated "all his life to the cause of defending the gains of October and consolidating the Soviet socialist system."

Noting the Russian leader's "deep concern for the development of the traditional fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation" between the two peoples, the DPRK President recalled that he had "always supported and encouraged the struggle" of the Korean people for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 13 called at the Embassy of the USSR in Pyongyang and expressed deep condolences on the death of the Soviet leader.

A wreath sent by him was lying before the portrait of the late Soviet leader.

Honoring the memory of the deceased Soviet leader with a moment's solemn silence, the Korean President expressed deep condolences to the Russian ambassador G.A. Kriulin and signed the mourner's book.

Also expressing condolences there were Korean Party, Government and army officials: O Jin U, Li Jong Ok, Rim Chun Chu, Kim Hwan, O Guk Ryol, So Yun Sok, Ho Dam, Yun Gi Bok, Kong Jin Tae, Chong Jun Gi, Hwang Jang Yop and Kim Bok Sin.

Diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang from various countries and members of the diplomatic corps on Nov.13 visited the Soviet Embassy and expressed deep condolences.

The same day, the WPK CC, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council paid a visit to the Soviet Embassy and expressed condolences. Wreathes sent by the three were placed before the portrait of the late Soviet leader.

Wreathes were also sent by officials of the Ministries of the Administration Council, the Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society. They observed a moment's silence in memory of the Soviet leader.

Premier Li Jong Ok and Minister of People's Armed Forces Gen. O Jin U sent on Nov. 13 condolences to their respective Soviet counterparts.

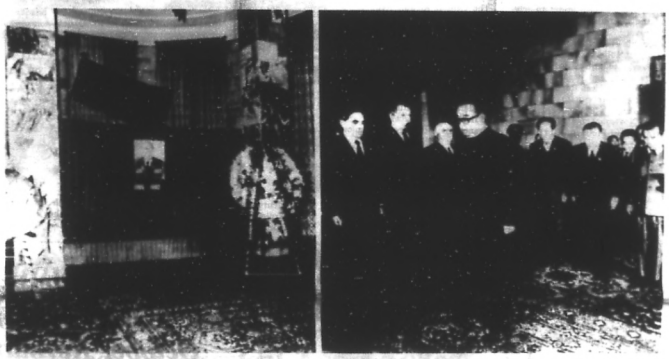
Earlier, on Nov. 12, President Kim Il Sung offered warmest congratulations and comradely greetings to Mr. Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov on his unanimous election as General Secretary of the Soviet Party Central Committee to succeed the late Brezhnev.

The DPRK President expressed a belief that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation would grow stronger between the two Parties and two peoples.

A Korean Party and Government delegation flew into Moscow on Nov. 14 and attended the funeral services on Nov. 15 for the deceased Soviet leader.

The delegation, led by vice-President Pak Sung Chul, Member of the WPK CC Political Bureau, was sent in accordance with the joint decision adopted on Nov. 13 by the WPK CC, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council.

Describing the death of the "prominent activist of the Soviet Party and State" as "a sorrowful event not only for the Soviet people but also for the peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the world," the joint decision set Nov. 15 as a day of mourning for the whole country with flags flying at half-mast at all organs, factories, schools and residential quarters of the DPRK and with songs and dances prohibited throughout the country, and with a mourning program broadcast on radio.



President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 13 called at the Embassy of the USSR in Pyongyang, honored the memory of the deceased Soviet leader L.I. Brezhnev with a moment's solemn silence and expressed deep condolences. KCNA Radiophoto

### Joint Decision of WPK, Central People's Committee And Administration Council

Follow excerpts from the joint decision adopted on Nov. 13 by the WPK CC, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council:

Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev was a prominent activist of the Soviet Party and State and a faithful son of the Soviet people who dedicated his whole life to the struggle for defending the gains of October and consolidating the Soviet social system.

He assumed the highest post of the Soviet Party and State for many years and performed great exploits for the development and prosperity of the country and the promotion of the people's wellbeing.

He actively supported and encouraged the just struggle of our people for the socialist construction of the country and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and contributed to the development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the Korean and Soviet peoples.

His death is a sorrowful event not only for the Soviet people but also for the peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the world.

(Continued on page 8)

## Presidential Condolence to USSR

*Follows the message of condolence sent on Nov. 12 by President Kim Il Sung to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the sudden passing away of Mr. L.I. Brezhnev:*

Upon receiving the sad news that Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, died a sudden death, I express deep condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Government of the USSR and the entire Soviet people and the bereaved family of the deceased, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf.

Comrade Leonid Il yich Brezhnev, a fine son of the Soviet people, dedicated all his life to the cause of defending the gains of October and consolidating the Soviet social system.

Holding the highest posts of the Soviet Party and State for many years, he led the struggle to increase economic and defence potentials of the Soviet Union, develop science and technique and promote the welfare of the people.

Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev showed deep concern for the development of the traditional fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples established on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and always actively supported and encouraged the struggle of our people for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The death of Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev is a sorrow not only to the Soviet people but also to the peoples of socialist countries and world peace-loving peoples.

Though Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev passed away, the exploits performed by him as a prominent leader of the Soviet State and a champion of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence, socialism and communism will be cherished long in the hearts of the Soviet people, the Korean people and world progressive people.

# C. African President Hails Mr. Kim Jong Il as Able Successor, Cements Cooperative Ties with DPRK

By Kim Myong Chol
Special to The People's Korea

General Andre Kolingba, leader of the Central African Republic, went out of his way to extend congratulations to the Korean people on having Mr. Kim Jong Il as the only successor of their great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Since October, General Kolingba is the third foreign leader to refer to the question of succession in Pyongyang and appreciate the leadership role of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

General Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, made a five-day state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from November 6 to 10 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

Such recognition of Mr. Kim Jong Il was made by Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel da Costa during his Oct. 11–16 Korean visit and by Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq when he was in the DPRK on an Oct. 23–26 state visit.

In his two speeches on Nov. 6 and 9 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall when banquets were arranged first by President Kim Il Sung in honor of the African country's leader and then by the visiting President in honor of the Korean leader, General Kolingba made specific references to Mr. Kim Jong Il, the sole successor-elect to the Korean leader. (See Full Texts on Page 3 and 4)

Calling the successful solution of the question of succession in Pyongyang "another merit," the visiting Central African leader stressed the importance of continuing the sacred cause started by the Korean leader.

He made this observation in his Nov. 9 speech:

"This is why we congratulate the Korean people on having a chance to have held the dear leader Kim Jong Il in high esteem as the outstanding and only successor to his cause.

"Through the trust of the Korean people in the dear leader we have come to know that he is a remarkable thinker enriching the Juche idea. For his talent, his creative ingenuity and his capacity of leadership and organization he deserves to be the dear leader of the Korean people."

In commenting on the dynamism shown by the dear leader for the future of Korea, the cotton country's leader Gen. Kolingba declared:

"In Korea we often heard about the lodestar which will eternally lead the Korean people. Each time we heard the popular saying that 'like sunflowers following the sun, the Korean people are proudly following the great leader and the dear leader,' we were convinced that it means that the future of the Korean people is firmly guaranteed."

President Kolingba concluded both of his speeches with proposing a toast to the good health of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il.

## Focusing on Agriculture

### Getting first-hand looks at Korean agriculture, the visiting Central African leader stressed, was one of the priority objectives in his Korean trip.

Saying, "we follow with keen interest numerous brilliant experiences achieved" under the "wise leadership" of President Kim Il Sung, the African leader described agriculture as "a domain which is vital for the Central African Republic."

The Central African Republic, a land-locked inland African country, is known as "a country of cotton and diamonds" with farmers forming 85 percent of the population and farming accounting for 42 percent of its GNP.

For the moment, the Central African Republic is poor but has considerable agricultural potential and rich forest resources.

France, its former colonial ruler, takes over half of the African country's exports and supplies 58 percent of its imports.

After many years of difficulties and confusion, Gen. Kolingba took power on September 1, 1981 to form the Military Committee for National Redressment.

With feasibility studies under way of laying railroads and modernization plans being launched, the country attaches top priority to achieving self-sufficiency in agriculture.

"Self-sufficiency in food," the visiting African leader said, "is the first target of the Central African Republic."

Describing food self-sufficiency "strategy for development, based on agriculture and stockbreeding," General Kolingba told the host President Kim Il Sung that the DPRK has "already attained this target and it is precisely a great victory."

This preoccupation with farming explains the fact that the visiting African leader was accompanied by Minister of Agriculture and Stockbreeding Alphonse Gombadi and by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Jean-Louis Gervil Yamilenda.

The itinerary of the Central African President included visits to the Agricultural Science Exhibition of the Academy of Agricultural Science, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Chongsan Cooperative Farm and the Mangyongdae Chicken Plant.

In terms of per-hectare rice output, the DPRK tops the world and is a food surplus country, a far cry from its status over 30 years ago as a food importer.

On August 26–31, 1981, Pyongyang was the host to the first non-aligned food symposium with delegations from 80 countries and 12 international organizations including the FAO.

President Kim Il Sung, welcoming delegates to the non-aligned food seminar, held a consultative meeting with the African ministers of agriculture attending the food symposium on September 1 and gave a briefing on the Korean experience.

Recently, Pyongyang has given "successful agricultural and technical assistance" to Tanzania.

### Agreement of Views in Extensive Discussions

Agreement of views emerged from three rounds of talks between

(Continued on page 8)

President Kim Il Sung held three rounds of talks with the visiting Central African Republic leader Gen. Kolingba on Nov. 7 and 8 in Pyongyang where they reached agreement of views. Photo shows their talks on Nov. 7. KCNA Radiophoto

# Colorful Events Organized to Mark 65th Anniversary of October Revolution

By Kim Myong Chol
Special to The People's Korea

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea organized colorful events and sent messages to the Soviet leaders to congratulate their people on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Highlighted were the close friendly relations between the two Parties, two Governments, two armies and two peoples, the traditional militant bonds formed in the common struggle against the common imperialist enemies.

President Kim Il Sung sent on Nov. 6 a message to the Russian counterpart Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, Premier Li Jong Ok to the Russian counterpart Nikolai Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Minister of People's Armed Forces Gen. O Jin U to the Russian defence chief Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov.

Two city meetings were held in Pyongyang on Nov. 4 and in Wonsan, a port on the East Coast, on Nov. 7.

The Soviet ambassador to Pyongyang G.A. Kriulin hosted a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on Nov. 4 evening.

The Pyongyang city meeting and the reception was attended by vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae and vice-Premier Kim Bok Sin. The Russian envoy also attended the Pyongyang city gathering held at the Central Workers' House on Nov. 4.

Also attending were members of the delegation from the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, led by V.V. Beletski, vice-Chairman of the society and deputy Minister of USSR Maritime Fleet.

A 10-day period was set aside for the celebration of the Russian revolution on Nov. 1; the next day a Soviet film week started.

On Nov. 6 a wreath was laid at the Liberation Obelisk in the capital of the DPRK by the Soviet Embassy and the visiting Soviet-Korea friendship delegation.

Korean People's Army honor guardmen lined up on the occasion at the Obelisk in the presence of diplomatic corps members and military attaches in Pyongyang.

On Nov. 8 a Soviet photo exhibition opened at the People's Palace of Culture in the capital.

### Presidential Message to Mr. Brezhnev

The following is the message sent on Nov. 6 by President Kim Il Sung to the Russian counterpart Leonid Brezhnev:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, extend congratulations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Government and entire people of the Soviet Union.

The Russian working class and toiling masses under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party overthrew the reactionary rule of landlords and capitalist classes and victoriously carried out the socialist revolution, thus establishing the first worker-peasant state in human history and ushering in a new era of revolutionary turn from capitalism to socialism.

That the October Socialist Revolution was carried out and the Soviet people, in the encirclement of imperialism, successfully built socialism, smashing all the frantic offensives of the counter-revolutionary forces encouraged hundreds of millions of toiling people in the world to the struggle against oppression by capital.

By winning victory in the Second World War the Soviet Union helped the peoples of many countries free themselves from the danger of fascist slavery and achieve national liberation.

The Soviet people rehabilitated the devastated national economy in a brief period after the war and turned their country into a developed socialist power and, on this basis, are today actively striving to carry out the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union with feats of labour.

The Korean people are rejoiced over the achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people in the revolution and construction.

Believing that the relations between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples will strengthen and develop in the future in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, I take this opportunity to wish you and the Soviet people success in the struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

# Complete Liberation of Africa Is Drawing Near

## Speech of President Kim Il Sung

**President Kim Il Sung made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged on the evening of November 6 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, on a state visit to the DPRK.**

Follows the full text of his speech:

Your Excellency respected President Andre Kolingba, guests from the Central African Republic,

Comrades and friends,

Today we are very much pleased to meet Your Excellency General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, who have come to our country with a deep trust in and intimate feelings of friendship toward us.

Allow me to warmly welcome Your Excellency respected President and your entourage, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

We feel the friendly feelings of the people of the Central African Republic toward our people and your sincere desire to expand and develop anew the relations between the two countries directly from the fact that you came to our country on the first leg of your first official visit to Asia this time.

It gives me great pleasure to meet Your Excellency President for the first time to establish deep friendship and exchange views on various problems of common concern. I believe that our meeting will be an excellent occasion in further deepening the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Central African Republic.

Today it is of great significance in promoting the common cause of the Third World that the new-emerging countries in Asia and Africa strengthen solidarity and support and cooperate with each other under the banner of chajusong (independence).

Korea and the Central African Republic, both as new-emerging countries and member nations of the non-aligned movement, are inseparably linked together by the bonds of friendship for their common goal of independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society.

The people of the Central African Republic began to stabilize the national situation, revitalise the economy and pave the road of national prosperity after Your Excellency respected General Andre Kolingba organized the Military Committee for National Redressment and assumed national leadership.

You are gathering in the first fruit of your efforts to attain national unity, ensure a peaceful life, correct state finance and develop agriculture for self-sufficiency in food, overcoming many difficulties.

The Korean people express solidarity with your just cause and heartily wish the people of the Central African Republic great success in carrying out the tasks of national redressment.

Today nearly all countries of the African Continent have achieved independence and embarked upon the road of independent development. The day of the complete liberation of Africa is drawing near.

In order to block this process of historic changes, the imperialists and colonialists are viciously working to make the African people fight among themselves by dividing them and creating bad blood among them, while suppressing them by force of arms.

The United States is increasing the tension in southern Africa by using the South African racist regime as a tool for aggression and suppression, just as it is using Israeli Zionists as a shock force of aggression against the Arab peoples in the Middle East.

The Korean people sternly denounce the South African racists for their ceaseless, criminal, aggressive acts against their neighbouring countries and strongly assert that they should immediately withdraw their forces of aggression from Angola, put an end to their occupation of Namibia and desist from their brutal apartheid and colonial repressive rule in South Africa.

We always stand firm by the African peoples who are fighting for independence and liberation.

By struggling in firm unity with the active support and encouragement of the world people, the great African people will smash all sorts of aggression and crafty splitting and alienating manoeuvres of the imperialists and achieve the complete liberation of Africa without fail.

No matter how hard the imperialists, colonialists and racists may try, they will be unable to halt the just struggle of the African people, and the common cause of the Third World people, the peoples of the new-emerging nations, for a peaceful and independent new world will emerge victorious.

Your Excellency respected President!

The relations between the peoples of Korea and Central Africa are developing for the better in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

We are grateful to you for your deep interest in the development of relations between the two countries and for your support for and sympathy with the struggle of our people to reunify the country peacefully free from foreign interference.

Our people value friendship and solidarity with the people of Central Africa and will make every effort in the future to further the relations between our countries.

Believing that your visit to our country will be a great success in deepening our close acquaintance and adding lustre to the annals of friendship between the two peoples, I propose a toast

To the fraternal friendship between Korean and Central African peoples,

To the development and prosperity of the Central African Republic,

To solidarity among the world people who advocate chajusong,

To the health of Your Excellency respected President Andre Kolingba and madame,

To the health of the guests from the Central African Republic, and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

# I Fully Share Your Call for Solution of Major Issues Including Apartheid

## Speech of President Andre Kolingba

**General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on the evening of November 6 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.**

Follows the full text of the speech:

Mr. President Kim Il Sung, the great leader,

Mesdames and messieurs,

This visit to you and the valiant people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is our first one to Asia.

Your speech just made deeply touched my heart strings.

This is my first meeting with the valiant people of Korea. I believe that my current visit will score success and contribute to strengthening the bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Republic.

My wife and myself as well as all the members of the Central African delegation are happy to sit at one place with you.

Permit us at this place to extend heartfelt thanks to the Korean people under the wise guidance of His Excellency Mr. President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, for their so grand and extremely warm welcome accorded us.

Though the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Republic are separated by a long distance geographically, such warm welcome and excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two peoples eliminate this distance and make us feel at home.

We were profoundly touched and moved by the very enthusiastic and warm sentiments of friendship expressed by citizens of Pyongyang towards us.

I would like to express once again thanks to you Mr. President and, through you, to the members of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly as well as the entire Korean people.

Mr. President, the great leader,

With the results obtained under your noble and wise leadership, the valiant Korean people have won great victories in the economic, scientific, technical, social and cultural fields. These victories go beyond the frontier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to evoke repercussions in many countries.

These results have been obtained thanks to the Juche philosophy with which you the genius of creation have indicated the road ahead of the Korean people, leading and encouraging multiple activities in all domains for their welfare.

Taking on your shoulder the destiny of your people with an immortal culture of Korea, you have traversed an arduous and protracted yet proud path.

Numerous and incessant events in the world clearly prove the justness of the course you have covered.

You have succeeded, thanks to the Juche idea and in the particularly rigorous context, in building a strong, happy and prosperous nation as today.

By materialising the Juche idea, the Korean people have transformed their backward country into a powerful country with an advanced industry, developed agriculture and splendid culture.

We extend warm felicitations to them upon these great successes.

It gives me pleasure to salute the justness of the great idea which runs through your works and your action, indicating that one should shape one's destiny by oneself, having confidence in oneself and relying on one's own forces.

This idea, applied in the state activities, also clarifies that each country should guarantee its sovereignty and economic independence and become the genuine master of its destiny.

It is on the basis of this idea and on the principles which we should defend as member nations of the non-aligned movement, that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Republic should struggle resolutely as never before against inequality and oppression, subjugation and economic exploitation. This will enable all the countries to play their role in the international arena.

Mr. President, the great leader,

You have consistently directed attention and efforts to the solution of problems facing the Third World in the whole period of your political activities.

I fully share with you the view that it is necessary to solve the outstanding issues including the question of apartheid which still exists detestably, the independence of Namibia and general peace in the African Continent and in its neighbouring area, make efforts to bring under control the economic disorder of the present world and display the spirit of broader understanding and cooperation in the politics of countries to defend our markets.

Many conflicts including the tragic situation dividing the Korean Peninsula pose a constant threat to world peace and security.

Such situation and the danger of most murderous arms buildup which is frantically stepped up cause a greatest anxiety in the Central African Republic.

This is why we sincerely appeal for the application of the method of negotiation in removing various causes of tension.

At the same time, we reaffirm our support to the struggle for reunifying Korea peacefully, freely and independently, without any foreign interference.

Since the Military Committee for National Redressment came to power on September 1, 1981, we have taken it as our consistent principle to pursue the open-door policy toward all countries of the world on the basis of equality and mutually advantageous cooperation.

From her very aboveboard stand the Central African Republic hopes to keep relations based on a solid foundation and true interests with all the friendly countries.

As I repeatedly stressed, our will for redressment should be executed also in the field of our diplomatic activities to help remove the disputes and division in the world, while being faithful to the idea of peace. That is why we adhere to the spirit of the non-aligned movement.

Mr. President,

Our visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is taking place at a time when the friendship and cooperation are growing stronger between our two countries in all domains.

In this connection we follow with keen interests numerous brilliant experiences achieved by the courageous Korean people under your wise leadership in agriculture, a domain which is vital for the Central African Republic.

Self-sufficiency in food is the first target of the Central African Republic and it is also our strategy for development, based on agriculture and stockbreeding. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea you have already attained this target and it is precisely a great victory.

We congratulate you upon this great victory.

Mr. President, the great leader,

Dear friends,

Permit me to propose a toast to the good health and long life of Mr. President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people,

To the good health and long life of the dear leader Kim Jong Il, who is the only successor to his cause,

To the prosperity of the Korean people,

To the reunification of Korea and

To the strengthening of friendly and cooperative relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Republic.

Thank you.

# Congratulations to Korean People on Being Led by Mr. Kim Jong Il as Only Successor

## Speech of President Andre Kolingba

General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of November 9 in honor of President Kim Il Sung and made a speech there.

Follows the full text of the speech of President Andre Kolingba:

Mr. President, the great leader,
Mesdames and Messieurs,

Prior to my departure from Pyongyang tomorrow, permit me Mr. President, the great leader, to express thanks to you and, through you, to the members of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly as well as the entire Korean people. I extend thanks to you in the name of the Military Committee for National Redressment and the Central African people and in my own name for the emotional hospitality accorded us by the Korean people, citizens of Pyongyang in particular.

We are aware that the Korean people are a hospitable and simple people with a long history of creation full of ordeals.

Therefore, we were not surprised at the hospitality accorded by this people but were convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between us could be deepened and developed.

Mr. President, the great leader,

We have learned a lot of things from your country. But we do not think that we have learned all things and we hope to learn more in the future.

I am happy to note that we have a sincere and unanimous desire to further deepen friendship and develop cooperation, while searching for ways to develop bilateral relations and promoting mutual understanding between the two countries.

A Korean proverb says: "Seeing is believing". On the evening of Sunday my wife and my delegation and I appreciated with keen interest "The Song of Glory."

I know that you have produced many successful works of similarly high artistic level.

It is thanks to the guidance of the dear leader Kim Jong Il that the valiant Korean people could produce such incontestably successful works as the operas "The Flower Girl" and "Sea of Blood."

All these works have a sense and importance.

They trace the destiny of the Korean nation, the destiny that translates very well the Tower of Juche Idea.

In particular, the poem which is relieved on the Tower of Juche Idea in honor of the great leader well shows that he attaches the greatest importance to man.

This poem tells us that man is the most precious, most powerful being and man is the master of the world and his own destiny.

This poem consummating the eisence of the Juche idea teaches the fundamental principle of self-reliance essential to the Korean nation.

Mr. President, the great leader,

We could witness for ourselves the grand realizations which ensure your high international prestige in the industrial, agricultural, educational, social and other fields.

These realizations are manifested by their greatness, seriousness and profoundness.

We congratulate you on this.

We also congratulate the Korean people on their excellent materialization of the Juche idea.

These achievements confirm your high, wise leadership and the dynamic and intelligent guidance of the dear leader Kim Jong Il.

They attest to the vitality of the Juche idea.

We express to you and the Korean people our trust, respect and friendly sentiments.

It is because they have attended you in the van and been under your wise and energetic leadership that the Korean people had struggled in firm confidence for the restoration of national independence and national reconstruction.

Thanks to the Juche idea, the Korean people have come to carve out their destiny.

Thanks to the Juche idea, the Korean people have come to enjoy intellectual and mental education which ensures for everyone the rights to free communication and to cultural life.

While visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we have felt directly how profound the admiration of people for you, Mr. President.

We saw with our own eyes the fact that under your leadership the Korean people have turned at a high tempo without precedent Korea once destroyed by the war into a powerful state; the rapid translation of your words into deeds, too, deserves to be stressed; we admire the greatness of this leadership.

Briefly, we confirmed for ourselves on the spot that the Korean people are possessed effectively of an advanced industry, a developed agriculture and a splendid culture.

Mr. President, the great leader,

I have already said that all these successes have been possible because the Korean people have trusted you and you reposed trust in the Korean people. Indeed, you are all united for a bright future.

The Korean people have a great chance to have solved the question of succession; this is another merit.

It is not good to hesitate on the road that they have embarked upon; it is not good to abandon the sacred cause that they have started already.

This is why we congratulate the Korean people on having a chance to have held the dear leader Kim Jong Il in high esteem as the outstanding and only successor to this cause.

Through the trust of the Korean people in the dear leader we have come to know that he is a remarkable thinker enriching the Juche idea. For his talent, his creative ingenuity and his capacity of leadership and organization he deserves to be the dear leader of the Korean people.

We are confident that the noble task of state construction will be successfully carried out in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea because of his dynamism.

In Korea we often heard about the lodestar which will eternally lead the Korean people. Each time we heard the popular saying that "Like sunflowers following the sun, the Korean people are proudly following the great leader and the dear leader," we were convinced that it means that the future of the Korean people is firmly guaranteed.

As for the future of the entire Korean nation, we maintain invariably the position that the reunification of Korea should be peacefully realised free from foreign interference.

Mr. President, the great leader,

You gave me compliments by saying that since September 1, 1981, the Central African people have started exploring a new road to stabilize the country's situation, revitalise the economy and achieve national prosperity.

As you who have been struggling all your life may know, we are conscious of the difficult task facing us before we are rejoiced at compliments. However, your appraisal is an encouragement to us who are engaged in the work of redressment.

We have suffered from political and economic disorder for scores of years. If we left such situation as it was, it would have left a blot in the history of our country and insulted our people.

We are receiving material assistance from the international community, from France in particular, but we are relying upon our own forces on all accounts in carrying out this difficult task.

But we should count on the solidarity with the new-emerging countries which you have justly named.

At present the friendship between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Republic is marked by the spirit of understanding, cooperation and intimacy.

I ardently hope that our two governments will be more ambitious and boldly explore the road of veritable cooperation.

We say with deep emotion that our current visit which will be conveyed long together with your name has been successful thanks to you who have been dedicating your life to the cause of the Third World.

On the basis of the successful and inspiring results of my visit, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Republic will develop anew the relations of cooperation in conformity with the expectation and firm determination of the two peoples and particularly work for the establishment of a new international economic order through the south-south dialogue.

The Central African Republic hopes to participate more actively in the work for establishing a world order mainly with the countries which value freedom, sovereignty and independence, respect an idea defining the friendly relations among states and are animated with the solidarity spirit, active, concrete and veritable.

We do not doubt at all that you have the same idea.

Mr. President, the great leader,

Permit me, in conclusion, to propose a toast to the good health and longevity of Mr. President Kim Il Sung and his only successor Kim Jong Il, the dear leader,

To the prosperity of the Korean people,

To the reunification of Korea, and

To the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Republic.

Thank you once again.

# We Had Extensive Discussion, Reached Agreement

## Speech of President Kim Il Sung

General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of November 9 in honor of President Kim Il Sung.

Follows the speech of President Kim Il Sung at the banquet:

Your Excellency respected President Andre Kolingba,

Guests from the Central African Republic,

Comrades and friends,

The current visit of Your Excellency General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, to our country was of tremendous significance in the development of the relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Republic.

I am gratified with your visit to our country which has laid a new foundation of friendship and solidarity between our two peoples, deepened our friendship and is drawing to a successful conclusion.

This time we have had an extensive discussion about the matters of common concern with intimate feeling from our common stand of advocating chajusong (independence) and reached an agreement on both countries supporting each other and cooperating more closely with each other in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

This is excellent and we are happy to have such a close friend like you in Africa.

Through our meeting with Your Excellency President, the respected leader of the Central African people, we have got a good knowledge of the desire and resolution of your people and become convinced that you have a bright prospect of building an independent new life by drawing on the nation's rich resources and the united efforts of your people.

We support your country in its adherence to chajusong and the principle of non-alignment and in its pursuance of homg and foreign policies which suit its specific conditions. We sincerely wish the Central African people great victory in the struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and build a new society under your correct leadership.

You have highly appraised the successes our people have achieved in socialist construction by implementing the Juche idea, and expressed deep sympathy and support for them in their struggle to reunify the country independently without foreign interference.

We always derive great strength from the support and encouragement from international friends and feel grateful for this.

We have more work to do in the future than what we have done so far.

We will further accelerate the revolution and construction in firm unity with the world progressive people including the people of Central Africa and will faithfully discharge our international obligation in accomplishing the world people's common cause of building an independent new world.

The excellent success achieved in Your Excellency President's visit to our country will prove its great vitality in the future not only in the development of the relations between the two countries but also in the struggle to strengthen solidarity among Asian and African peoples, expand and develop the non-aligned movement and attain the common objective of the developing countries.

Your Excellency respected President,

Today the powerful tide of independence is sweeping all continents of the world with an irresistible force.

We will always cherish the feelings of deep trust and friendship expressed by you and make every effort to further strengthen and develop the friendship sealed between the two countries on the road of independence. Expressing my deep thanks to you for your kind invitation to this amicable place which you have arranged before your departure from our country, I propose a toast:

To the friendship and solidarity between Korean and Central African peoples,

To the prosperity and development of the Central African Republic,

To world peace and security,

To the good health and long life of Your Excellency respected President Andre Kolingba,

To the health of the guests from Central Africa and

To the health of the comrades and friends present here.

# Amnesty Int'l on Seoul's Pol. Prisoners; Gen. Chon Continues Oppression

**Amnesty International, a London-based international human rights organization, of late, published its annual report entitled "Amnesty International Report 1982".**

**Introduced here is a gist of the part on south Korea in the report:**

Amnesty International's main concerns were the imprisonment of prisoners of conscience, reports of ill-treatment and torture of political prisoners, and the use of the death penalty. On 2 March 1981 Amnesty Internatinal launched a worldwide campaign to publicize these concerns and published *Republic of Korea: Violations of Human Rights.*

Martial law, in force since October 1979, was lifted on 25 January 1981. Many prisoners of conscience and others were released under successive presidential amnesties. The detention and arrest of prisoners of conscience continued, however, under other legislation. This included laws passed or revised by the Legislative Council for National Security, an appointed body which acted as interim parliament from 27 October 1980 to the end of March 1981. During 1981 Amnesty International worked on behalf of about 300 prisoners of conscience and possible prisoners of conscience.

Many students were arrested during 1981. Amnesty International adopted as prisoners of conscience more than 50 students charged under the Law on Assemblies and Demonstrations. They were accused of leading or participating in anti-government demonstrations or of distributing anti-government leaflets on university campuses in various cities during the spring and autumn academic terms. Many more were detained briefly and released without charge. The students had demanded greater workers' rights and press and academic freedom. Some had demanded the resignation of President Chun Doo-hwan, whom they held responsible for deaths during disturbances in Kwangju in May 1980. In late 1981 students campaigned for the release of the arrested demonstrators, the reinstatement of those expelled from universities for political activities and the removal of security agents from campuses. Some students were arrested for criticizing government publicity about the 1988 Olympic Games to be held in Seoul. Most of the students were sentenced to between eight months' and three years' imprisonment.

Amnesty International appealed for the release of another group of around 20 students who had been arrested on university campus demonstrations between September and December 1980. They had demanded the lifting of martial law and the release of political prisoners, or protested against the new constitution promulgated in October 1980 (see *Note 1*). They were charged under martial law regulations and, in some cases, under the Anti-Communist Law (ACL), and were sentenced to up to four years' imprisonment.

Amnesty International received reports that during the first half of 1981 many young people were detained without warrant, in some cases for over two weeks, and interrogated about their political views. Some were subsequently charged under the National Security Law (NSL). This provides penalties ranging from five years' imprisonment to death for activities related to an "anti-state organization" or which are beneficial to North Korea. During 1981 more than 50 trade union activists and students were charged under this law. Park Jae-soon and five other members of a Bible study group in Taejon were arrested in mid-March 1981 and reportedly accused of "respecting Marxism and communism" and of planning anti-government activities. The evidence against them apparently included statements on Korean and international affairs they had made in lectures to high school students and comments on the South Korean social system in a group's diary. They were adopted as prisoners of conscience by Amnesty International.

In early July Cho Bong-hoon, a former student previously imprisoned for political activities, was rearrested. He was held on suspicion of writing anti-government leaflets circulated in Kwangju, collecting documents on the disturbances in Kwangju in May 1980 and preparing to publish them in a book. Numerous arrests followed his interrogation. A total of 26 people were reportedly charged in this case; Cho Bong-hoon and 12 others were still in detention at the end of the year. All 13 students were adopted as prisoners of conscience.

Amnesty International also adopted as a prisoner of conscience Lee Mok-hee, a former staff member of the National Council of Workers' Union. He was arrested in June 1982 and charged under Article 12, Section 3 of the revised Labour Union Law which prohibits the intervention of outsiders in trade union matters. He was accused of agitation and contributing to a union publication. Amnesty International did not learn the outcome of his trial.

Up to 28 people were charged and tried in the Democratic Students Federation and Democratic Labour Federation case. The main defendant was Lee Tae-bok, the president of a small publishing firm. He was arrested in late June 1981. In early August he was charged with setting up student and labour leagues and publishing pro-communist books in an attempt to create unrest and prepare for a communist revolution. His co-defendants were charged with belonging to the leagues or organizing anti-government demonstrations. They included students; trade unionists, some of whom were allegedly dismissed in late 1980 because of their activities; students expelled from universities for political reasons who became factory workers, and staff members of the Urban Industrial Mission, an organization related to Protestant churches in South Korea and abroad which assists low-paid workers. The trial started at the end of October 1981.

More than 35 people were accused under the NSL communicating industrial and military information to North Korea and, under instructions from that country, instigating student or labour unrest to overthrow the government. Amnesty International was concerned that, in other cases, defendants on similar charges were known to have been denied fair trials. Some had been detained because of their political beliefs and wrongly convicted of espionage. On 15 October 1981 it cabled President Chun Doo-hwan about the arrest of five people, including three university students, for allegedly leading demonstration under instructions from North Korea. Amnesty International urged the government to make the charges and evidence public. It called on the government to ensure that constitutional rights not to be tortured or forced to confess be fully respected, as well as the right to legal assistance.

The Public Security Law, which allows political prisoners to be detained after completing their sentence, was used against Kang Jong-kon. He had served a five-year sentence, reportedly for participation in a subversive group and anti-government activities under instruction from North Korea, which expired on 14 February 1981. Amnesty International believed that his detention was prolonged because he refused to change his political views. It *adopted him as a prisoner of* conscience. Another prisoner of conscience, Soh Joon-shik, had been detained under this law since 1978.

In cables and letters to President Chun Doo-hwan Amnesty International welcomed the release or reduction of sentences granted to prisoners of conscience under successive amnesties. On 23 January 1981 the President commuted Kim Dae-jung's death sentence and reduced the sentences on his 11 co-defendants. Thirteen prisoners of conscience were released and three prisoners had their death sentences commuted in presidential amnesties on 3 March and 3 April 1981 (see *Note 2*). Twenty-two prisoners of conscience were among the 65 political prisoners released on 11 May 1981. They included Kim Dae-hyun and Kim Hong-il, the brother and son of Kim Dae-jung; the Reverend Lee Hae-dŏng, a co-defendation in Kim Dae-jung's trial; the lawyer Han Seong-hon; and several journalists and writers. A number of political prisoners were released on 15 August 1981. Many had been arrested in May 1980 but some had been detained since 1974 and 1975. They included Kim Han Hwa-kap, Kim Ok-doo and Han Yoon-shik associates of Kim Dae-jung; eight people convicted in connection with the disturbances in Kwangju in May 1980; the Roman Father Kim Song-yong; Lee Kang-chul, sentenced in 1974 in the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students case; and Han Myung-sook, sentenced in the Korea Christian Academy case of March 1979. Four people had their sentences reduced from life to 20 years' imprisonment under the same amnesty. Normally resident in Japan they had been convicted in 1974 and 1975 of "espionage" and anti-goverment activities. Three of them – Kim Oh-ja, Lee Chul and Kim Chol-hyon – were adopted as prisoners of conscience. Three further prisoners of conscience were released in another amnesty on 25 December 1981. They were Hong Nam-soon, a lawyer, Professor Myong No-keun and Kim Tae-hong, former President of the Journalists Association of Korea.

On 10 November Amnesty International wrote to President Chun Doo-hwan to welcome the amnesties. It also pointed out that many prisoners of conscience were still detained and urged their release. It drew the President's attention to 16 prisoners convicted in the People's Revolutionary Party case of 1974; several individual prisoners convicted of espionage or anti-government activities under instructions from North Korea, whom Amnesty International believed were wrongly convicted and detained because of their political beliefs; Kim Dae-jung, the opposition politician and his co-defendants, and Chung Dong-nyon and others arrested after 17 May 1980. Amnesty International reiterated its appeal for a fair and open retrial of the prisoners convicted in the South Korea National Liberation Front (SKNLF) case of 1979.

Amnesty International was concerned by reports that several prisoners of conscience had been denied proper medical care. During the year Amnesty International launched urgent appeals on behalf of *Lee Sham-boon, a law student,* arrested in May 1980 and reported to suffer neck and back pains caused by beating; Koh Eun, a poet arrested in May 1980, who needed an operation for a serious ear infection; Choi Chul-kyo, sentenced to death in 1974, suffering from a chronic kidney complaint; and Kang Woo-kyu, sentenced to death in 1977, who had his blood pressure, arterial sclerosis and a cataract. Some were subsequently given medical attention. On 7 December 1981 Amnesty International cabled President Chun Doo-hwan to deplore the death of Lee Jae-mun, convicted in the SKNLF case, allegedly as a result of lack of medical care. it asked for information about the circumstances of his death and urged proper medical attention for all prisoners.

Amnesty International continued to receive reports of torture and ill-treatment. Among the incidents reported were the beating of convicted prisoners in Taejon prison in April 1981; the ill-treatment of people, including Lee Mok-hee, detained during the investigation of the Suhtong Company Trade Union in May and June 1981; the beating by police of students arrested after demonstrations; and the torture of writer Han Soo-san, reportedly given electric shocks, at the end of May. Some people interrogated in the Democratic Students Federation and Democratic Labour Federation case were reportedly unable to walk after back injuries incurred under interrogation. In its letter of 10 November 1981 Amnesty International asked for these reports of torture and ill-treatment to be investigated, and the results made public. It also urged the government to bring regulations on the treatment of prisoners into line with United Nations standards.

On 8 December 1981 Amnesty International wrote to Minister of Home Affairs Suh Chung-hwa about reports of torture and ill-treatment by the police. These included prisoners being beaten, tied by the ankled and hung upside-down for long periods of time, and the "leg-stick treatment", when a truncheon is placed behind the knees of a person who is forced to squat and pressure applied to cause pain. The letter referred in particular to the alleged torture of Cho Bong-hoon and of a group of people arrested after a demonstration in Inchon, near Seoul, at the end of May 1981. Amnesty International asked the Minister to order an impartial investigation into these cases. It also recommended measures for consideration in the establishment of a "mechanism to protect the human rights of suspects" which the Director of the National Police had announced at the end of October 1981.

At least 10 prisoners were known to be under sentence of death for political offences. They were convicted under the NSL of espionage or of leading an anti-government organization. Sohn Yoo-hyung and Park Tong-sun were sentenced to death by courts of first instance in October and December 1981. Sentences on the others had been confirmed by the Supreme Court; some applied for a retrial. Five prisoners under sentence of death were adopted as prisoners of conscience. They were Choi Chul-kyo, Kang Jong-hon, Paik Ok-kwan, Kang Woo-kyu and Chin Tu-hyon. Amnesty International made repeated appeals for the commutation of all death sentences for both political and criminal offences.

President Chun Doo-hwan commuted the death sentence on Kim Dae-jung in January 1981 and on three other political prisoners in April 1981. Amnesty International wrote to welcome this and urged him to commute all other death sentences and abolish this punishement.

## NOTE

1. The "new constitution" was promulgated on October 27, 1980. It prohibits people being punished for their relatives' actions; declares confessions obtained through torture inadmissible as evidence in court. Fundamental rights are not described as "limited by law," as in the "Yushin Constitution", but may still be restricted "when necessary for national security," the maintenance of law and order or for public welfare" as long as "no essential aspect of the freedom or right shall be violated. The election of the "President" is still be an indirect electoral college. The previous "National Assembly" and all existing political parties are abolished.

2. The commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment placed the lid on international protests and ended the political life of Mr. Kim Dae-jung, who will never be out of prison for a democratic campaign.

Real clemency must be shown in the unconditional release of Mr. Kim Dae-jung and other codefendants and the restoration of democracy, the thing which the Chun junta can not afford to do.

# Why 2 U.S. Journalists Are Ordered Out of S. Korea

As part of its campaign to tighten scrutiny over foreign press activities in south Korea, the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan ordered on Nov. 10 two American journalists to leave on alleged charges of violating the national security law.

The alleged charges brought against the two reporters are publication of a photograph of an outdated Mig-19 fighter flown to south Korea by a defector.

The American Embassy in Seoul did not protest or make any comments on the reported expulsion order.

According to American reporters in Tokyo, the real story is totally different.

The two American reporters ordered to leave south Korea are: Miss Nancy Langston, 29, local correspondent for the American Broadcasting Company (ABC), the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and Voice of America (VOA), and Mr. Tony Barnes, 25, son of a former press officer at the American Embassy in Seoul, a stringer for the U.S. broadcasting network CBS.

### *Refusal to Write Favorable Stories about Gen. Chon Du Hwan*

One of the key reasons for the order to expel Miss Langston, American reporters who know her well said, is her refusal to yield to the repeated pressure and intimidation that she should write favorable stories about the local dictator Gen. Chon Du Hwan and present south Korea under his dictatorship as "a democratic and stable country."

The Americans here in Tokyo named Mr. Park Shin-il as the official in the south Korean ministry of culture and information who attempted a number of times to intimidate the American lady to portray a favorable picture of the junta.

Mr. Park and other officials of the local ministry have been charged by American reporters here with trying to pressure visiting foreign correspondents to write positive stories about the dictator.

The refusal to yield to the pressure, they claimed, has been retaliated with various sorts of harassment such as extreme difficulties in getting interviews with local officials, following by secret-service agents and interference with their press activities.

Most of the recent favorable stories about south Korea which have appeared in foreign press media, the Americans said, are simply results of such pressure and threats.

Those who know Miss Langston said that she wrote on very professional lines about political and social conditions in south Korea. Her stories were well-balanced and filled with the understanding of having watched Korean affairs for many years.

She, not only reporting for the three broadcasting systems, have frequently contributed stories to a number of publications, including the Far Eastern Economic Review, the Christian Science Monitor, and the commentary pages of the Asian Wall Street Journal.

### *Coverage of Pusan American Cultural Center Fire Trial Sessions*

The second reason behind the decision to order Miss Langston out of south Korea, those who know her personally said, is her repeated travels to Pusan to cover the trials of the defendants involved in the arson at the American Cultural Center in the port city which took place on March 18 last.

With a fairly fluent command of Korean, Miss Langston was able to understand with high accuracy the contents of the trials, the Americans here said.

The American observers recalled that Miss Langston attributed the arson to the frustration on the part of local youth with the behavior of the American Government in associating with the junta.

Miss Langston, they concluded, found a growing anti-American feeling among the local democratic dissident people and people at large, which they claim the American officials unfairly underestimate, a trouble which is bound to backfire.

The official attitude of the south Korean authorities and the American Government is that anti-Americanism is not widespread and exceptional. They tried to play down the significance of the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and other related anti-American acts on the part of students and Christians.

In this context, the American lady's coverage of the Pusan trial, the Americans here commented, was highly embarrassing to the south Korean authorities and the American government.

### *Accurate Knowledge of Local Situation*

Miss Langston, former American Peace Corps volunteer, has been living in south Korea since 1978 and accurately understands the local conditions.

She speaks fairly fluent Korean and has good contacts with the local people, including democratic dissidents, students, Christians and workers.

She and Mr. Barnes, part-time teacher at a foreign languages institute in Seoul, the Americans here said, are among the few Americans who have a working command of the local language and enjoy contacts with the local people.

Observers in Tokyo believe that the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan is afraid that the two Americans know too much about the true situation in south Korea and will eventually become an outlet of information to the outside world.

The extent of effectiveness of such information and in particular the impact of foreign public opinion are well known to the junta of Gen. Chon, as shown in the case of Mr. Kim Dae Jung who now is serving a 20-year imprisonment, the Americans theorize.

The Americans cite the extreme sensitivity of the junta to the American public opinion in a case in point, which explains the Koreagate scandal and the Moonies' Unification Church affair.

After all, Miss Langston and Mr. Barnes are journalists of the very kind that the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan does not wish to have in Seoul. They threatens the image the junta is trying to project to the rest of the world and in particular to the American public.

# *Japanese Soccer Magazine on Tokyo Korean High School Eleven*

The Japanese soccer magazine "Soccer Digest" (August issue of this year) carried a report on the soccer club of the Tokyo Korean Junior and Senior High School, and appraised the power of the eleven.

Follows a gist of the report:

The Tokyo Korean Junior and Senior High School (200 junior high school students and 1,500 senior high school students) is located in the Johoku district, a school zone in Tokyo.

The Tokyo Korean High School was established in 1946 right after the war for the education of Korean children residing in Japan and its soccer club was formed in 1956. Before the start of the regular soccer club there was a kind of soccer club which played matches several times a year with the Korean Soccer Team in Japan. When Kim Se Hyon (the general manager of Choson University's soccer club) came to be in charge of the Tokyo Korean High School Soccer Club in 1956, the soccer club began to develop its activities on a full scale.

In 10 years after that, the Tokyo Korean High School team became a powerful team under the leadership of Mr. Kim Se Hyon and achieved good results in many games.

Once the Tokyo Korean High School was registered as a Tokyo Metropolitan High School and participated in the Inter-High Schools Soccer Championships. It was the 33rd Championships held in 1955 and the Tokyo Korean High School's eleven went up to the semifinals, in which the team was defeated by Urawa High School's eleven in Saitama Prefecture. At that time Kim Myong Sik, present general manager of the Tokyo Korean High School's soccer club, played an active part in the games as a center fielder.

Kim Myong Sik entered Chuo University where he played as a regular member of the soccer team of the university when he was a freshman and played an important role in winning the University Championships. After graduation from Chuo University, he took his post at Kanagawa Korean High School and became general manager of the Tokyo Korean High School's soccer team in 1970. He was also a member of the Korean Soccer Team in Japan and a coach of Choson University's team.

When Kim Myong Sik became general manager of the Tokyo Korean High School's team, the team depended on individual play.

Soccer is a national sport of Korea. The Korean students, though they were brought up in Japan, they were acquainted to soccer from their childhood. At present, 60 percent of the students of the Tokyo Korean High School experienced soccer at elementary and junior high schools.

Kim Myong Sik, though accepting individual play, tried to change the team into a team which could launch swift attacks. In the summer vacation in 1972, the Tokyo Korean High School soccer team visited the DPRK, their homeland, and learned organized speedy play, characteristic of the DPRK soccer players.

The Tokyo Korean High School soccer team is famous for its speedy and offensive play. According to Kim Myong Sik, the team is able to change their play according to its opponents.

At Korean schools, students speak their mother tongue and use their own textbooks written in Korean. They use Japanese in places other than their homes and school.

They began to learn soccer from their childhood like Japanese children. Nationality differences are seen in their play between Japanese and Korean boys as they grow older. Kim Myong Sik himself experienced the same thing in his university life. When he lodged together with other soccer team members of Chuo University, there was a difference between his play and that of Japanese members.

Unlike Japanese students' play, Korean students' play is speedy. Their ball touching is soft and they check swiftly players of an opponent team in a game.

Through many games with Japanese high schools, they improved their technical level.

The Tokyo Korean High School eleven this year is equipped with high technique. In particular, the team has good forwards and center fielder. They include Kim Jong Song, a center fielder and Kim Sin On, a middle fielder and the captain of the team. Both play actively in a game and make scores.

Kim Jong Song is chairman of the student committee of the school. Due to his activities in the student committee, he has less time left for training as a club member. He enjoys the confidence of the team mates. Kim Sin On is a leading player in the Tokyo Korean High School eleven. He became a regular player as a freshman. Pak Yong Ok, a forward, Song Chang Sun, a middle fielder, and Li Song Ho, a forward, are also leading players in the eleven.

During its spring playing tour of Shizuoka Prefecture (Shimizu and Hamamatsu), the team won all the games. It also won a cup in the playing tour of Yamagata Prefecture.

The team is training hard for the Shimizu festival and a regular game with a picked high school team in Tokyo which is to participate in the National Athletic Meet.

During the summer vacation, all the third-year students engage in social activities – teaching Korean and things Korean at summer schools for those fellow students who are attending Japanese schools.

More than half the members of the team will go to Choson University, where they will continue soccer. Their courses after graduation from the school are diverse.

At Korean high schools the independency and free will are respected. Therefore each student has his own allotted work in his own class. Training of the soccer club starts one hour after the class. They do early morning training.

The eleven of the Tokyo Korean High School, who were born and brought up in Japan, enjoy their national sport. It can be supposed that their play is supported by their patriotism, which is lacking among Japanese students. This seems to be an antithesis of the Japanese sports circles, which are sluggish.

* * * * * * * * *

The Koreans in Japan have their own democratic national education system for their children. They have one university (Choson University located at Kodaira City, in the suburb of Tokyo: Some 1,200 students are studying in various courses), 12 high schools, 56 middle schools and 85 primary schools, 66 Korean kindergartens and others.

In Korean schools each class is taught in Korean with use of their original textbooks written in Korean. Students learn things Korean as well as the necessary general knowledge as students. Holding the slogan "One for all and all for one," each student helps the others in their studies and other activities including circle activities. Unlike the Japanese schools, those students who can't follow the classes are helped by classmates and teachers. Almost all the students who join circles remain active there until they graduate schools. In Japanese schools many students who want to enter university quit extracurricular circle activities on the ground that study is hindered by such circle activities.

The Korean schools in this country have been supported by the homeland, the DPRK. So far educational aid fund and stipends have been sent here from the homeland over 85 times from 1957, amounting to a total of 33,174,227,033 yen in Japanese currency. Teachers of the Korean schools here have been invited to the homeland for the improvement of the democratic national education and graduates of Choson University visit the homeland every summer.

Members of the soccer club of the Tokyo Korean High School

# Japanese Authorities Policy Toward Koreans Living in Japan

*Today there are some 667,325 Koreans living in Japan according to statistics released by the Ministry of Justice as of December 1981 who represent 85 percent of the foreigners residing in this country.*

*The question of Korean residents in Japan is a Korean issue as well as a matter concerning the Japanese. This is also an international question.*

*The People's Korea will introduce a five-part serial on the characteristic features of the postwar Japanese authorities' policy and measures toward the resident Koreans.*

*Follows its first installment:*

## *Hostility to DPRK*

The question of Koreans here is an important political and social one and a question concerning humanity.

The Japanese government policy toward Koreans living in its country stems from the U.S.'s hostile policy toward the DPRK based on its global policy, in particular, its Far Eastern policy.

The U.S. has followed this Korea policy consistently since the founding of the DPRK, in particular, after the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan treaty."

The Far East holds an important position for the U.S. in carrying out its global policy, and Korea is one of the most important countries there.

From the beginning of the 19th century the U.S. watched for an opportunity to invade Korea. Since August 1945 the U.S. has continued its unlawful occupation of the southern half of the Korean Peninsula.

Americans' basic policy toward Korea is the permanent occupation of south Korea and the perpetuation of "two Koreas."

The Japanese government policy toward Koreans living in the country is based on U.S. policy on the Peninsula.

Tokyo's hostile policy toward Pyongyang is seen, first of all, in the fact that the Japanese government doesn't recognize the DPRK as a sovereign state. In addition, Japan has supported the successive south Korean "regimes" including the Syngman Rhee, Pak Jung Hi and Chun Du Hwan regimes backed by the U.S., and has actively engaged in the policy of splitting Korea.

The hostile policy of the Japanese government was also seen in the utterances of former Japanese prime ministers and the government representatives at the "ROK-Japan ministerial conferences." This hostile policy of the Japanese government toward the DPRK directly affects the Koreans living in Japan who are overseas citizens of the DPRK.

It should be pointed out, particularly in connection with the Japanese government's policy toward the Koreans here, that the question of Koreans here has been consistently handled as an issue affecting public peace and order. Koreans living in this country have been regarded as a target of suppression.

This was also clearly seen in the provisions of the "Alien Registration Law" (formerly "Aliens' Registration Ordinance") and the "Immigration Control Order and the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees" (formerly the "Immigration Control Law").

The Japanese authorities further designate the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) as an organization subject to control under the Anti-Subversive Activities Law. This is a typical example to show that the Japanese government regards the question of Korean residents in Japan as a matter affecting public peace and order.

What is important about Japanese policy on Korean residents in Japan is: the Japanese government attempts to settle the issue as "a thing of the past." Namely, the Japanese authorities try to escape from its historical and moral responsibility for the Korean residents in Japan. Particularly notable is the Japanese authorities' attempt to distort the reason why the Koreans have been living in Japan for more than half a century.

Why do the Koreans represent more than 80 percent of the foreigners living in this country?

"Prospect and Reprospect on Control Emigration and Immigration" published in 1980 by the Immigration Control Agency of the Ministry of Justice says:

"At the end of 1907 there were only 2,577 Koreans in Japan. Later, in the mid-1910s, their number increased. One of the major reasons is the population increase on the Peninsula. ... In particular, overpopulation in the countryside of south Korea couldn't be solved in the Korean society because of underdeveloped mining and manufacturing industries there, . . ." (unofficial translation). The report never touches upon the fact that Korean people were obliged to come to Japan as they were deprived of their land due to Japan's colonization policy and that the Koreans were forcibly taken to Japan for forced labor. It only says that there were over 2 million Koreans in Japan right after the war.

Koreans residing in Japan are not immigrants but those who were forced to come to this alien land because of the 36-year colonization of Korea by Japan, and their descendants.

The Japanese authorities intend to escape from their historical and moral responsibility by regarding the Koreans here as "immigrants who came here on their own accord" and by refusing to regard them as overseas citizens of a sovereign state, the DPRK.

## *Denied Rights of Citizens of Sovereign State*

The conclusion of the San Francisco peace treaty marked a milestone in the policy of the Japanese authorities to the Korean residents here after Japan's defeat in the war. It meant that Japan began to work out and carry out its Korean policy without any consultation with the U.S.

Follows the Japanese government's policy on Koreans in this country up to the effectuation of the San Francisco peace treaty.

On the liberation of their homeland, the Korean people rose to build a new democratic Korea. However, the U.S. troops completely occupied the southern part of the 38th parallel and turned it into a colony.

On the other hand, Japanese society was in a state of political and social disorder after Japan's defeat in the war.

At the time Japan was placed under the control of the GHQ, which also handled the affairs of Koreans residing in Japan.

Its policy on Koreans living in Japan basically accorded with the intention of the Japanese authorities, who had still pursued the policy of establishing a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere". This was reflected in the policy of the Japanese government on Koreans residing in Japan.

The Koreans living in Japan were liberated after the Japanese defeat in the war and their status was firmly established as overseas citizens by the founding of the DPRK.

The Japanese government did not treat the Koreans living in Japan as citizens of a sovereign state but dealt with them according to their intentions.

This is clear from the "First Basic Directive Following Surrender to the Supreme Commander for the Occupation and Control of Japan" (Nov. 1, 1945). One of its clauses reads:

The Chinese Formosan ancestory and Koreans shall be dealt with as the liberated nations so far as the security is virtually guaranteed. . . . They were Japanese citizens and will be able to be handled as enemy aliens in case of necessity . . . .

The question of Korean residents in Japan was treated as a matter concerning public peace and order and then came the enactment of the "Aliens' Registration Ordinance" in Feb. 2, 1947 and the "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance" in Aug. 10, 1949, which were aimed at controlling the Koreans in this country.

The Koreans in Japan were regarded as "foreigners" at one time and "Japanese" or "enemy aliens" at other times. These measures are consistent, however, in the control and suppression of Koreans.

The establishment of the DPRK was an epoch-making event in the history of the Korean people.

The Japanese authorities trampled upon even an elementary right of the Koreans as citizens of a sovereign country. They refused to recognize the DPRK and obstructed a ceremony held to celebrate the establishment of the DPRK.

As the Oct. 8, 1948 "directive of the chief of the Japan police authorities to the chiefs of the regional police authorities on the prohibition of hoisting the DPRK flag" said, the Japanese authorities prohibited even the hoisting of the DPRK flag. Several incidents occurred in various places in Japan on the DPRK flag issue.

Korean nationals started national education work here after the liberation of their homeland. It was the Japanese authorities' policy on Koreans residing in Japan to suppress democratic national education work by the Korean communities.

Under a GHQ directive, the Ministry of Education of Japan issued a statement regarding Korean-operated schools on Jan. 24, 1948. It ordered the Korean schools closed and compelled the Korean children to learn at Japanese schools. On Apr. 23, the GHQ issued a statement on Korean schools, to suppress the national education of Koreans. It suppressed the Koreans in the "Apr. 24 education struggle" (On Apr. 24, more than 500 Koreans rushed to the governor's private office of Kobe and forced him to withdraw his order to close the Korean schools).

The U.S. occupation authorities declared a state of emergency in Kobe for the first time since the start of its occupation of Japan and gave a 13-point directive to the Kobe prefectural authorities and each city in the prefecture. Then came the arrest of more than 1,590 Koreans and thousands of Koreans were injured.

In Osaka Korean nationals participated in the struggle to defend their right to democratic national education and in the course of this struggle one Korean boy was shot to death.

In Tokyo 16 directors of Korean school management associations and principals of Korean schools were detained.

Later, notes were exchanged between Joryun (the League of Koreans Residing in Japan) formed in October 1945 and the Ministry of Education, and later the situation took a favorable turn. However, on Oct. 19, 1949, the authorities concerned unilaterally issued a closure order of Korean schools. Then, more than 300 Korean schools were ordered closed.

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Peaches" By Kim Byong Hui (1979)

## Condolences to Moscow

(Continued from page 1)

1. In expression of deep grief at the death of Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set November 15, 1982, the day of his funeral ceremony, as a day of mourning for the whole country.

2. On the day of mourning for the whole country flags will fly at half-mast at all organs, factories, enterprises, schools and residential quarters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, songs and dances be prohibited throughout the country and a mourning program be aired by radio.

3. A Party and Government delegation will be sent to attend the funeral ceremony for the late Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev.

We hope that the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by you will achieve new success in the struggle to defend the gains of October and build socialism and communism in the Soviet Union.

Believing that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Korean and Soviet peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you great success in your responsible work as well as good health.

### Greetings to New Soviet Leader

Follows the message President Kim Il Sung sent on Nov. 12 to Mr. Y.V. Andropov upon his election as General Secretary of the Soviet Party Central Committee:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I extend warmest congratulations and comradely greetings to you upon your election as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

### Chongryun Chairman Han's Condolence

Chairman Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), on Nov. 12 wired a message of condolence to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the death of Mr. L.I. Brezhnev.

In his message Chairman Han recalled the Soviet leader had led the struggle to increase the might of the Soviet Union and actively supported the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Chairman Han paid tribute to his struggle for world peace and security, national independence, socialism and communism.

## General Kolingba Trip

(Continued from page 2)

President Kim Il Sung and the visiting Central African leader Gen. Kolingba:

–the Nov. 7 talks, also attended by vice-President Pak Sung Chul, Foreign Minister Ho Dam, Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae and vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Jae Bong and DPRK ambassador to Bangui Li Man Sok; and by Minister of State for Agriculture and Stockbreeding Alphonse Gombadi and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Jean-Louis Gervil Yambala.

–the Nov. 7 tete-a-tete talks.

–the Nov. 8 tete-a-tete talks.

The three rounds of talks were all termed by the KCNA as "sincere and friendly."

No details were made available of the talks.

Talks were held separately by Foreign Minister Ho Dam and his Central African counterpart Jean-Louis Gervil Yambala on Nov. 7. The talks were held in a "friendly atmosphere."

Hints of the contents and outcome of the talks were explicitly discussed by the two leaders when they made speeches at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

In his Nov. 6 speech President Kim Il Sung said that his country and the Central African Republic, both members of the non-aligned movement, were inseparably linked together by the bonds of friendship for their common goal of independence, sovereignty and building a new society.

Expressing praises for the gigantic efforts of the Military Committee for National Redressment led by General Kolingba for a stabilized national situation, a revitalized economy and self-sufficiency in food, President Kim Il Sung voiced solidarity with the just struggle of the Central African people.

In reference to the drawing complete liberation of Africa, the Korean leader attacked the maneuvers of the U.S.-led imperialists to divide African countries and pit them against each other.

He singled out the U.S. imperialists and the South African racists for scathing denunciations and then blasted the role of the Israeli Zionists as a U.S. tool for aggression in the Middle East.

President Kim Il Sung, declaring full support for the African peoples who advocate independence and liberation, demanded the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and an end to the brutal apartheid.

In his Nov. 9 speech President Kim Il Sung said:

"I am gratified with your visit to our country which has laid a new foundation of friendship and solidarity between our two peoples, deepened our friendship and is drawing to a successful conclusion."

"This time," he added, "we have had an extensive discussion about the matters of common concern with intimate feeling from our common stand of advocating chajuson (independence) and reached an agreement on both countries supporting each other and cooperating more closely with each other in all spheres of politics, economy and culture."

Stressing the importance of the visit of the Central African leader of strengthening solidarity between Asian and African peoples, President Kim Il Sung committed himself and his Government to "faithfully discharge our international obligations in accordance with the world people's common cause of building an independent new world."

In response, General Kolingba said:

"As for the future of the entire Korean nation, we maintain invariably the position that the reunification of Korea should be realised free from foreign interference."

Making this comment in his Nov. 9 speech, the African leader stated in his earlier Nov. 6 speech: "Many conflicts including the tragic situation dividing the Korean Peninsula pose a constant threat to world peace and security."

# *Korea, Libya Pledge Military Cooperation in Case of Imperialist Attack; Treaty of Alliance on Friendship Signed*

In their Treaty of Alliance on Friendship and Cooperation, the DPRK and Libya pledge all conceivable military support if either is subject to an imperialist attack or a threat of such attack.

The Treaty signed in Pyongyang on Nov. 2 by President Kim Il Sung and Col. Gaddafy to crown the Korean visit of the latter provides for constant mutual military consultations and obliges the two countries to supply the other with any weapons not in its possession.

Follows the full text of the Treaty of Alliance:

Proceeding from the desire of the peoples of the two countries determined to make closer the bonds of friendship established between the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence and strengthen cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, military and other fields,

From the resolution to defend the Korean revolution and the Great September 1 Revolution of Libya from the aggression, interference, subversive activities and sabotage of the world's imperialists and their stooges,

And from the unanimous resolution to determinedly counter the aggressive policy of imperialism, Zionism and all forms of racism, defend the principles, aims and idea of the non-aligned movement, and make joint efforts to maintain and consolidate world peace and security, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have reached the following agreement:

*Article 1*

The contracting parties shall make efforts to develop the friendly relations between the two countries to the level of permanent alliance and continue to develop the mutual relations and overall cooperation on the principles of equality and reciprocity, respect for sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity, and non-interference in internal affairs.

*Article 2*

The contracting parties shall expand and develop cooperation and exchange between the two countries in all fields, political, economic, military, cultural and social.

The full departmental cooperation in these fields shall be put into concrete form in the protocols to be signed.

*Article 3*

The contracting parties shall struggle jointly against the global imperialist aggressive policy to regain the occupied territories and liquidate colonialism, Zionism and all forms of racism.

For this purpose, the contracting parties shall constantly consult each other about military problems concerning the strengthening of the defence capabilities of both countries and closely cooperate in this field.

*Article 4*

The contracting parties shall exchange military data and specialists and each party shall strive to supply to the other party weapons not possessed by it.

*Article 5*

If any of the contracting parties is subject to a threat or an aggression by imperialists and their minions, the other party shall in every way render military and material support and aid to it, regarding this as a threat or an aggression against itself.

In that case, the contracting parties shall provide all conveniences for the military support of the other party.

*Article 6*

The contracting parties assure each other that neither of them shall conclude a military alliance or join any military bloc against the other party or participate in any military action or step against the other party.

*Article 7*

The contracting parties declare that the articles of this Treaty are not contradictory to the contemporary international conventions and not directed against a third party. The two sides promise each other not to conclude any international agreement contradictory to the articles of this Treaty.

*Article 8*

The contracting parties shall constantly struggle against the manoeuvres of the imperialists to subjugate the Third World countries again by dividing them and alienating them from each other.

Proceeding from this stand, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya resolutely opposes the U.S. imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres against Korea and strongly supports the Korean people's struggle to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and solve the question of Korean reunification independently, free from foreign interference, and peacefully and on the principle of great national unity.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely opposes the U.S. imperialists' threat of armed intervention, economic blockade, subversive manoeuvres and sabotage against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and strongly supports the Libyan Arab people's struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries and for liberation and unity.

*Article 9*

The contracting parties shall make joint efforts to expand and develop the non-aligned movement, a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of the present times, and strengthen unity and cohesion of this movement.

*Article 10*

The contracting parties shall solve any difference that may arise in comprehending and implementing the articles of this Treaty in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and mutual respect.

*Article 11*

This Treaty shall be in force from the date when the contracting party which needs a ratification has gone through due formalities.

*Article 12*

This Treaty shall be valid for 10 years and be automatically extended for another 5 years unless either of the contracting parties notifies the other party in writing of its desire to terminate the Treaty 6 months prior to the expiration of the Treaty.

This Treaty was signed in Pyongyang on the 2nd of November 1982 (the 16th of January 1392 by the Libyan calendar), the two texts drawn up in duplicate each in the Korean and Arabic languages both being equally authentic.

**Kim Il Sung**
**President**
**Democratic People's Republic of Korea**
**Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy**
**Leader**
**Great September 1 Revolution**
**Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**

# KPA Artillerymen's Conference Held

The DPRK's first reported ever meeting of artillerymen of the Korean People's Army was held on Nov. 12 and 13 at the undisclosed venue.

President Kim Il Sung and his successor-elect Mr. Kim Jong Il turned up at the meeting, accompanied by Minister of People's Armed Forces Gen. O Jin U.

At the meeting, President Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of all the armed forces of Korea, including the KPA, made what the Korean Central News Agency termed "a programmatic speech" which serves as a guideline in boosting the combat capacity of the artillery forces and strengthening the KPA into a more powerful contingent.

The KCNA stressed the "policy of building independent artillery forces" but gave no details.

As an example to indicate some aspects of the policy, it may be recalled that during the last Korean War, President Kim Il Sung ordered the KPA to use extensively howitzers in view of the mountainous topography of the Korean Peninsula and install artillery pieces on mountain tops to deal telling blows to the American invaders.

The artillery meeting was a follow-up of the national meeting of teachers of military schools at all levels whose attendants were received by President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il on Oct. 5.

The KCNA did not give the date, venue and agenda of the meeting of military teachers.

The history of the KPA artillery forces is brief but it is filled with brilliant feats in resisting effectively the American invaders and repelling all the invasion attempts since the Korean War.

The KPA artillery forces are the world's first to survive duels with the American forces, the most fierce in the last war.

They, securely sheltered underground and within hard mountains, are fitted with most advanced technology and equipment, including rockets, are jealous guardians of the security of the DPRK.

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